

ABSTRACT

Objective:

To study the maternal and perinatal outcome in preeclampsia.

Design:

A Observational Prospective Cohort study

SETTING:

Patients admitted with preeclampsia in Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital, Tiruchirapalli.

Population:

Patients with preeclampsia

Methods:

100 patients with preeclampsia were included in the study and followed up and looked up for complications like eclampsia, abruption, HELLP, DIC, pulmonary edema and fetal complications like preterm, IUGR and neonatal death.

Results:

Among 100 preeclampsia cases 15% developed eclampsia, 14% developed abruption, 15% developed HELLP, 10% developed CVT, 8% developed renal failure, 13% developed pulmonary edema and 2% were died. 49% of babies admitted in NICU, 20% developed IUGR, 3% IUD, 7% neonatal death.

Conclusion

The natural course of preeclampsia is blocked at the secondary and tertiary levels of prevention. While early detection and prevention of occurrence of the disease per se is called for, the allaying of the severity of the disease and thereby reducing the complications prompt the mainstay in the present times.

The morbidity and mortality of the preeclamptic mother and the neonate is considerably reduced with effective management.

Evidence based practice and setting up of a protocol in the management of acute onset, severe hypertension in preeclampsia and eclampsia bring about an immense encouraging outcome.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, maternal, fetal outcome.